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The second part of the volume, consisting of 416 pages, is devoted to wages and working time on the basis of agreements between the workers and the employers. Germany and the United States only are included, and only three industries—building, stone working, and printing. The first section is devoted to the tabulation and analysis of 4,631 German agreements, the second to 1,363 American agreements, and the third to a comparison as to wages and working time between Germany and the United States on the basis of these agreements. The tabulations bring out the places where each agreement was in force, its duration and the provisions as to minimum wages and maximum working time.

An enormous task has been accomplished in assembling the materials and in tabulating the often refractory data in such form as to make comparison possible. Evidences of care and painstaking abound. The volume is fully indexed, both by occupations and places, thereby rendering its wealth of information easily accessible.

EUGENE B. PATTON.

New York Department of Labor.

NEW BOOKS

BRAUN, A. *Die Gewerkschaften, ihre Entwicklung und Kämpfe.* (Nuremberg: Fränkische Verlagsanstalt. 1914. Pp. viii, 503. 5 M.)

FRAENKEN, C., editor. *Weyl's Handbuch der Hygiene.* Second edition. (Leipzig: J. A. Barth. 1914. Pp. iii, 71. 4 M.)

HARPER, S. A. *The law of workmen's compensation in Illinois.* (Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1914. Pp. xviii, 404. \$5.)

HOEFLE, A. *Kompass für die Frau im Handwerk. Ein praktischer Wegweiser für Lehrlinge, Gehilfen und Meisterinnen.* (M.-Gladbach: Volksvereins-Verlag. 1913. Pp. 118.)

German authorities have only recently applied to women workers the labor laws concerning the handicrafts. This volume is a primer, designed as a simple exposition of the law to the women, teachers and apprentices, employees and employed, who need an easy means of acquaintance with its provisions. It affords interesting evidence of the detailed supervision of industry in Germany, especially of the concern for trade education and of the reinforcement and control of the hand trades by educational requirements. E.L.W.

HUNTER, R. *Violence and the labor movement.* (New York: Macmillan. 1914. Pp. xiv, 388. \$1.50.)

To be reviewed.

KENNEDY, J. C. and others. *Wages and family budgets in the Chicago stockyards district.* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1914, Pp. 80. 25c.)

KOCH, H. *Die deutsche Hausindustrie*. (M.-Gladbach: Volksvereins-Verlag. 1913. Pp. 294. 3 M.)

A revised, expanded edition of a work published in 1905, this is a general survey of home manufacture in Germany, its origin and distribution, the wages and other working conditions associated with it, and the legislation and voluntary effort designed to remedy its evils. Among remedies the author places legal regulation of wages first in importance, though urging other social legislation as necessary and useful. Admitting that national action is inadequate in some cases, he advocates international agreement on a policy of control over such industries. In marked contrast to recent recommendations from investigators in the United States, the abolition of home manufacture is not suggested. E.L.W.

LEVINE, L. *Syndicalism in France*. Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law, XLVI, 3. (New York: Longmans. 1914. Pp. 229. \$1.50.)

A second revised edition of *The Labor Movement in France* which was reviewed in the December, 1912, number (vol. II, p. 945).

LOUIS, P. *Le mouvement syndical en Suède et en Norvège*. (Paris: A. Rousseau. 1914.)

MITCHELL, J. *The wage earner and his problems*. (Washington, D. C.: P. S. Risdale. 1913. Pp. 186. \$1.)

Mr. Mitchell presents in the cautious, conservative manner which is characteristic of his work as a labor leader, the position of the American Federation of Labor on a number of vital social and economic questions, such as immigration, compensation for industrial accidents, unemployment, prison labor, and the minimum wage. No new arguments are presented in support of the positions taken, but the statement is clear and concise. Socialists and radical reformers will feel that Mr. Mitchell is altogether too modest in his demands. G.L.A.

OVERBERGH, C. V. *La grève générale*. (Paris: Misch & Thron. 1914. Pp. 654. 12 frs.)

ORAGE, A. R. *National guilds. An inquiry into the wage system and the way out*. (New York: Macmillan. 1914. Pp. viii, 370. \$1.60.)
To be reviewed.

PIGOU, A. C. *Unemployment*. (New York: Holt. 1913. Pp. viii, 256. 50c.)

RUFF, F. *Unternehmergewinn und Arbeitslohn im Lichte der neuesten Forschungen*. (Leipzig: Degener. 1914. Pp. vii, 109. 3 M.)

TAWNEY, E. H. *Minimum rates in the chain-making industry*. (London: Bell. 1914.)

WATNEY, C. and LITTLE, J. A. *Industrial warfare. The aims and claims of capital and labour*. (New York: Dutton. 1913. Pp. x, 353. \$2.)

This book may fairly be described as a high-class transcription

of matters of common knowledge and opinion among the best-informed of British trade unionists. It deals with the general industrial situation by trades: the railway world, the mining world, etc. It will serve the purpose of a reader desiring orientation into the English labor situation, but contains little of importance for the specialist. One can learn from it, however, the names of some of the British labor leaders who are considered by their fellows to be most significant, and the appendix contains a neat bit of raw material in the shape of a copy of the directions issued to pickets by Mr. Ordell, an experienced official of the Dockers' Union, during recent dock strikes.

CARL E. PARRY.

WOLFE, F. E. *Admission to American trade unions*. Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science, III, 3. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1912. Pp. 181. \$1.)

This monograph is one of a series of investigations into the activities of American trade unions undertaken by the Economic Seminary of the Johns Hopkins University. In its eight chapters covering 181 pages are discussed the control of membership, admission for apprenticeship and by competency, admission of women, aliens, and negroes, the severance of membership, and reinstatement and readmission.

This detailed historical development of trade union policies with reference to membership is of permanent value, but more specific attention might well have been given to the now much discussed facts concerning exclusive initiation fees. It is interesting to note also that only three years ago it was possible for the author to supplement his first sentence with a footnote explaining the legal right of a union to determine its own membership "in view of the state of the law which absolves the master from liability for injuries sustained by a workman through the carelessness of a co-employee." The abrogation of this defense by legislation in many states within three years suggests the speed with which labor history is being made as well as written.

JOHN B. ANDREWS.

WEED and KENNEDY. *The workmen's compensation law of the state of New York*. (New York: L. W. Lawrence. 1914. Pp. 60.)

WILLIAMS, R. *The first year's working of the Liverpool docks scheme*. (London: King. 1914. 2s. 6d.)

WILLIS, W. N. *White slaves of toil: how women and children are sweated*. (London: Pearson. 1914. Pp. 208. 1s.)

Industrial poisoning, accidents and dangerous occurrences during 1913. Cd. 7309. (London: Wyman. 1914. 1d.)

Report for the year 1913-1914. British section. (London: International Association for Labour Legislation. 1914. Pp. 16.)

The unemployed. Seventh report upon the work of the central (unemployed) body for London, covering the period July, 1912, to June, 1913. (London: King. 1914. 1s.)

Unemployment. A problem of industry. Report of the first national

conference on unemployment. (New York: American Association for Labor Legislation. 1914. Pp. 210. \$1.)

The workmen's compensation law. (New York: Dwight & Hilles. 1914.)

Enquête sur le travail à domicile dans l'industrie de la chaussure. (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale. 1914. Pp. x, 553.)

Gebiete und Methoden der amtlichen Arbeitsstatistik in den wichtigsten Industriestaaten. Beiträge zur Arbeiterstatistik, 12. (Berlin: Heymans. 1913.)

Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

Money and Prices. A Statistical Study of Price Movements. By JAMES DYSART MAGEE. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1913. Pp. 89.)

In the *Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association* for June, 1912, Dr. Magee suggested a simple method of measuring the degree of correspondence between two series of index numbers. Fluctuations in the same direction he entered as $+1$, fluctuations in opposite directions as -1 , and cases in which one series changes while the other remains constant as 0. The algebraic sum of these entries divided by their number he held to give the degree of correspondence.

In the present investigation, Dr. Magee applies his method to determine the causal relations between changes in money or bank deposits and changes in price index numbers of bonds, stocks, farm products, and commodities at wholesale. Whenever it is possible he deals with weekly and monthly as well as with yearly data. The highest degree of correspondence which he finds is $+.684$ between the yearly fluctuations of stock prices and of net deposits in the New York Clearing-House banks in the preceding year. Next comes $+.611$ between the movements of bond prices and net deposits for the same year. When he compares wholesale-price index numbers with the quantity of money, the highest degree of correspondence turns out to be $+.279$ between a series of index numbers for 1867-1911 and per capita circulation for the previous year. In general, the yearly figures show closer correspondence than the monthly or weekly figures. "The causal influence runs from money in circulation or in banks to prices more frequently than the reverse. On the other hand, the causal influence runs from prices to bank deposits more frequently than the reverse" (p. 54).

Especial stress is laid by Dr. Magee upon his test of the sta-